## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES CORDOR BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE M. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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AMUSENENTS TO MORROW EVENING. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. -THE DUKE'S MOTTO. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.-TRUE TO THE NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. -- NORMAN LESLIN-

BOWERY THEATRE. Rowery.—Hungapack of Lam BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway - Live Ticke Cats-Orang Outano-Autonaton Writer, &c., all hours Still Waters Bun Deep-Afternoon Even.ng.

BUYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad Way.—Ethiorian Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.—Tan WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL 514 Broadway. - ETHIOPIAN

AMERICAN THEATRE, 444 Broadway .- BALLETS, PAN NEW IDEA THEATER. 435 Broadway .- THE Coquetry NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.— CURIOSITIES AND LECTURES, from 9 A. M. IIII 10 P. M. BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. -ETHIOPIAN

New York, Sunday, August 9, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

The latest advices from the Army of the Poto mac state that our forces occupy Beverly Ford, thus further protecting the line of the Rappahannock. No new movements of either army are reported.

A number of our sutlers, while going from Washington to the front yesterday with their wagons, were obliged from the severe heat to lag behind the train. Mosby's cavalry pounced upon and captured them. Our cavalry followed, recovered a portion of the stores, and at last accounts were pursuing the rebel guerillas.

The President is determined to carry into force his recent order relative to the retaliation upon prisoners of war. He has ordered that three prisoners from South Carolina shall be held in close ment as hostages for three negro sean captured on the gunboat Isaac Smith, and who are fow in prison at Charleston. All other prisoners. hether white or black, treated by the enemy in manner not applicable to prisoners of war, will be equally represented by Southern men in our hands as those here referred to. Mr. Eincoln is service shall be regarded on the same terms as white men.

The extracts which we give to-day from the outhern papers will show how desperate was the ergency which called forth Jeff. Davis' recent appeal to the rebel army. The Richmond Scinting implores fathers and mothers to beseech their sons, and wives to go down on their knees to their husbands, to return to their duty in the ranks. Debertion and straggling are denounced with a Vehemence which proves the frequency of these acts on the part of the wearied and disheartened soldiers.

Governor Shorter, of Alabama, has called the Assembly together for the 17th instant, deeming the present an important crisis requiring all the energies of Alabama

The steamship Hibernian passed Cape Race last evening, with dates from Liverpool to the 30th ult. She does not bring much news relative to the American question, except the fact that the ships Talisman, from New York bound for Shanghae. and the Conrad, from Montevideo to New York. were both destroyed by the pirate Alabama. Rebel stock fell two per cent on the 29th. Jeff. Davis has appointed a rebel agent at Cork to look after the shipping interests of the confederacy, no loubt, at that starting point for the mails, &c. The London journals have little to say upon our Maire, except the Globe, which argues that Geneal Lee's army is as good as ever for mischief.

By the arrival of the steamship Hibernia off Cape Race yesterday, we have news from Europe to the Sist ult., two days later than the accounts

previously received.

The war panie of Paris, growing out of Polish hears, had subsided, and it was believed that the questions at issue would be settled by diplomacy.

The London money market was easier, and Amegican securities buoyant. In the Liverpool market cotton had advanced one halfpenny, while breadstuff were dull, with a decline in the price of come. Provisions were standly.

of corn. Provisions were steady.

Accounts from Santa Fe state that the French have abandoned the city of Mexico; but the re-

port is doubtless devoid of truth. The steamship Georgia, from New York for Livprpool, ran ashore on the northeast bar of Sa-ble Island on the morning of the 4th inst., during be dense fog. Her passengers and their baggage brere taken to Halifax by the revenue cutter Dar-ling. There was little chance of saving the ab-Ing. There was little chance of saving the ship.
The Georgia was aground off Nantucket on the
Ed inst., but same off after throwing overboard

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, beof assaulting and robbing a colored man, named know, they can scours peace Thenever they his stannen old sure

Charles Jackson, on the 15th of July last, was sentenced to the State Prison for ten years. Patrick Sweeney, convicted of riot, in consideration of his previous good character, received the light sentence of three months imprisonment in the Penitentiary. John O'Hara was sent to the State Prison for three years, for picking the pocket of Mr. Morris O. Roberts of a silver watch, while standing with a crowd in front of the City Hall, on the 13th uit. Richard Lynch, who had previo pleaded guilty to a charge of riot in the Court of sions, for which he was sente the Penitentiary for ten months, pleaded guilty yesterday to stealing from the Colored Orphan Monahan pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery committed on the second day of the riot; he was remanded for sentence. Several cases of ndictments for arson in the first degree, and for assault and battery, were ordered to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Thomas Conner was allowed put in a plea of petit larceny on an indictm charging him with having stolen several articles of household furniture, valued at \$60, from the house of Mr. James S. Gibbons. Dennis Welsh, an Irishman, thirty-one years of age, was tried on an indictment for grand larceny, which charged im with having stolen a mattress, valued at \$40, from the house of Mr. James S. Gibbons. testimony was very inconclusive, and the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. A full report of the proceedings will be found in another column. The Court stands adjourned until Monday morning at ten o'clock.

Jaion commissioned officers in their hands, while our government has over a regiment of the same

Nine reporters were drafted in Philadelphia nd eleven printers had the same luck in Ro

ter.

The Philadelphia colored regiment, which is encamped at Chelton Hill, has marching orders for Charleston.

The stock market was dull yesterday, and lower in the early part of the day, but better afterwards. Gold toll to 126% and exchange to 139. Money was easy; it was offered to all the leading brokers at 6 per cent, and the bulk of the losses was at 5.

The Rebellion from a Rebel Point

The evidences that the rebellion is in mis are rapidly accumulating. Jeff. Davi-now considers his case so hopeless that he dis cards all hypocrisy, and, for almost the first time, himself reveals to the world the terrible situation of his bogus confederacy. The damaging effect of his recent proclamations both at home and abroad, cannot be over estimated. It has been the fashion in Europe to laugh and sneer at our accounts of the losse and the demoralization of the rebels, and to pretend that all the reports of the Northern ress and the Union generals were either gross exaggerations or base fabrications. What w these sympathizers with treason say when they read Jeff. Davis' proclamations and the gener order of General Lee? What will they say when they find that the rebel President bimse acknowledges that his fortunes are even worse than the Northern journals have ever painted them? What will they say when they see the total failure of the rebellion even from a rebel point of view?

In his proclamation appointing a day for fast ng and prayer Jeff. Davis speaks of his "suffer ing country," of the "trials and reverses" which have befullen him, and of "the anguish and sufferings of defeat." In his address to the soldiers of the rebel States he describes the Union forces as "unduly elated with their recent successes," and as "gathering heavy masses for a general invasion." The confederacy he depicts in anything but attractive colors, and pertinently asks in his proclamation:—"Has not the love of lucre eaten like a gangrene into the very beart of the land, converting too many among us into worshippers of gain, and rendering them unmindful of their duty to their fellow men, to their country and to their God?" Again, in his appeal to the peo-ple, he says:—"The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders." What sort of a confederacy must that be where a whole army posts, and where so many of the people have become such "worshippers of gain" and so "unmindful of their duty" that a just God has withdrawn His protection from them and visited them with His righteous displeasure?

The indiscriminate conscription which Jeff. Davis recently ordered, and the "order" of General Lee begging his deserting soldiers rejoin the army, ought to satisfy foreign culogizers of the Confederate enthusiasm and dis cipline that they had better reserve their raises for those who better deserve them. What will the sticklers for military etiquette and honor think of the course of the rebels in using their captured soldiers before an exchange is effected? What will they think the order limiting the furloughs of Pemberton's men, who cannot be exchanged because the balance of prisoners is largely against the rebels? What will they think of Jeff. Davis general pardon and amnesty to all "desert ers," to all men and officers "absent without leave," and even to those "who have been accused and those who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence" for these belinous military crimes? This is not the discipline of a regular army. It is the disci-pline of a desperate bandit. It is the last effort of a petty tyrant, who acrapes up the refuse of the nation and opens the prison cells of malefactors in order to make a final stand with something like the semblance of an army. We have already beaten the proudest and best soldiers of the "confederacy," and now we have only to contend with the deserters, with the skulkers, with the unwilling conscripts, or with poor boys, from fifteen to eighteen years of age, like those impressed for the defence of Richmond. The remainder of our task is, therefore, comparatively easy. Our veteran armies will scatter these new levies like chaff. The army of Lee and the defences of Charleston are now the only bulwarks of the rebellion. We can trust General Gillmore for the latter. Will General Meade and the Army of the Potomac take care of the former?

"The anguish and sufferings of defeat" ap-pear to have turned the minds of the rebel leaders towards peace by submission. One of the most singular points of Jeff. Davis' appeal is his angry and bitter assertion that "the men who now rule in Washington" do "not dare to make peace, lest they should be hurled from their seats of power." This evidently refers to the mission of Vice President Stephens, which, as it now seems, was not to be confined tended to include a few according to the sures. But, as the rebel leaders ween

choose, without sending Mr. Stephens or any one else to Washington on a special emba Let the people of the second States surres the United States government property in their possession, and then elect representatives to the United States Congress, and the war will be over at once. The constitution and the laws are very explicit upon this subject, and must be obeyed. We therefore warn and advise the rebels to pursue this course. The only reason why they do not pursue it is because Jeff. Davis and the rebel chiefs dread the punishment of the laws and the vengeance of the people whom they have deluded and ruined. Still, with ordinary prudence upon our part, some such a consummation cannot be long delayed. We conequently exhort President Lincoln to devote himself for a few months exclusively to the war, refusing to see or hear politicians of any sect or party. We exhort our generals, officer and soldiers to labor for a few months more sealously than ever. We exhort our navy to maintain a still more rigid blockade, so that the rebel leaders may not escape to Europe. We exhort the loyal people to stand steadily and heartily by the federal government. The great rebellion begins to totter. A few more turdy blows, and it will be levelled to the

American Precedents Compared with British Practice.

The Premier of England, coheing the presentations of Mr. Laird, the Birkenhead, attempted recently, in his place in the House of Commons, to palliate or excuse the bad faith displayed by his government towards the United States, in the matter of the fleet of pirate vessels sent out to destroy our commerce, by insinuating that we had shown better faith toward her when she was at war with Russia. We have already answered that false suggestion by referring to facts proving that the neutrality which the United States professed as between the contending parties in that war they practised thoroughly and impar-tially. One case to which we referred was that of the bark Maury, which was stopped in this port and subjected to a judicial examination, on the complaint of the British Consul that she res intended for the use of the Russian govnment, and it was only when the charge was shown to be entirely without foundation that she was released from custody. Another case was that of the General Admiral, a war vessel which one of our eminent shipbuilders con tracted, in 1853, to build for the Russian govnt. After the war broke out, in Marc 1854, the contractor notified that government that, this country being a neutral, he could no carry out his contract, and consequently ceased work upon it. It was not till 1859—six years after the contract was made—that the vessel was completed, and then, as we said, she was sent to Croustadt by way of England. There ras another case to which Mr. Laird referre in the House of Commons—that of the America sent from this port to Petropaulovski; but that essel was neither more nor less than a towoost, and was intended and has since been used only as such.

Whenever Lord Palmerston or any oth Englishman can cite an instance of the United States government having permitted its citizens to build, equip, fit out, own and send to sea armed vessels for the purpose of committing depre-dations on the commerce of a friendly nation or of its having received, officially saluted, protected and feled in its ports such pirates, m, and not before, will there be found any justification for the unfriendly and tre course which the English government has pursued in our present difficulties. We respect-fully invite Lord Palmerston and the Hon. Mr. Laird to search American annals for some such precedent.

The letter which we published vesterday from our Liverpool correspondent adds another to the many illustrations which we have here tofore had of what is British neutrality. It appears that the privateer Japan, afterwards called the Virginia, and new known as the Georgia, was the property of a Liverpool merturned corsair. Three American vessels-George Griswold, the Good Hope and the F. Seaver-were captured by her, and the two latter destroyed, between the 14th and 22d of June, 1863, and it was not until the 23d of June that the formality of cancelling her British register was observed at the Liverpool Custom House. So that, while this pirate ship was roaming the seas on her mission of plunder and destruction, she was under the legal, as she still is under the practical, protection of the British flag,, her registered owner then, as probably her real owner now, being Mr. Thomas Bold, of the mercantile firm of Jones & Co., of Liverpool. We should not be at all surprised to find out before long that every other Anglo-Confederate pirate ship is either wholly or in part the property of English mer-chants, as they all are undoubtedly engaged in

the service of English commerce. While we are comparing American edents with British practice, it may not be out of place to cite a British precedent we have, however, declined to follow. In the year 1837 there were some revolutionary com-motions in the British American Provinces, and a party of the patriots, as they were called, undertook to fit out a steamer for some military purpose on the American side of the Niagara river. Early on the morning of the 30th of December a party of British subjects prossed the river, attacked the Caroline, set her on fire, towed her into the current, and sent her, with over a score of persons on board, over the roaring cataract; and for that act, involving the violation of neutral territory, the onor of knighthood was conferred by the English government upon Sir Allan McNab.

We have not seen fit to follow that precedent We have not seen fit to follow that precedent, by pursuing into British ports the corsairs that there find protection, encouragement and assistance. Our cruisers may chase them to within a marine league of those ports; but they press the chase no further. They respect toe much the rights of professed neutrals, while those neutrals themselves evince no regard for their duties. If England thinks that her treacherous course in this matter will be much longer submitted to she will find herself very much mistaken. The neutrality which is only piracy in disguise cannot be long maintained. setter an avowed enemy than a concealed

SALUTE THE HARTFORD.—Admiral Farragut is on his way to this city in his flagship, the Hartford, and will arrive in a few days. Our New Orleans correspondent makes the excellent suggestion that the forts and war vessels in our

rows. We hope that General Canby, or Comander Meade, or whoever has charge of such matters, will make the proper arrangements at once, and give the heroes of the Mississippi a

SUS BRITISH NEUTRALITY .-The Emperor of Brasil does not seem to com The Emperor of Brazil does not seem to com-prehend the duties of a neutral in the same light in which they are comprehended and practised by the British government. Instead of allowing pirate vessels to be built, armed and manned in his ports, he actually forbids them to enter at all. His Minister of Foreign Affairs has issued a circular to the President of the various provinces of the empire, making more explicit and defined their duties in regarare some of the instructions given in this cirular bearing on the subject of privateers:

Belligerent vessels are not to receive in the orts of the empire anything but the naval tinue their voyage, and even this privilege upposes that such vessels have actual tof destination. Shelter and assist re not to be allowed to vessels which are evi-

their crows, even by enlisting their own countrymen, in the ports of the empire.

They are not to be allowed to increa

number or calibre of their guns, or to purch or ship small arms or munitions of wax. And, finally, the Confederate steamer A bama is not to be admitted into any port of

When Brazil proclaims her neutrality ridently means what she says and knows mask behind which she can depredate upon nt. Il any one wants to see an enemy ernment. It any one wants to see an enemy disguised as a neutral, we point to Grea

is cut somewhat short by the storm that visited the city during the afternoon. A goodly number of person and vehicles were on the Park at the time the first store commenced, and the skedaddling, especially of the light; attired feminines, can be better imagined than described in a few moments the covered way under the terrace wa when the concert was resumed. It was however, found that the crowd had greatly diminished, but notwithstand

The lady who died suddenly on Friday aftern No. 5 Amily street, from the effects of the heat, w Mrs. Max Maretzek, but Mrs. Söriglis. The mintal ned by the fact that Mrs. Sbriglia had in her a handkerchief on which was worked the name TO THE EDITOR OF THE MERALD.

In your paper of yestorday meraing you state that the lady who died anddenly yestorday at No. 6 Amity street was the wife of Max Maretzek, "the late opera manager of the Academy of Mosic." This is a mistake. Madame aretzek is at present with her busband and family at her house on Staten Island, enjoying excellent bealth Your kind insertion of this notice will relieve the anxiet ther numerous friends, and oblige your of

OR, THE NAPOLEON OF THE WAR DISCOVERED
LAST. BY THE HOM. JIERRY J. HAYMOND.
[See New York Times, August 5.]
Witsont any exception, I think, we may say
That our best abused grost man in every way,
And off, without telling as what it is for,
Has been, and is, the 'Scretary of War.

[Promotive,
Vituporation,
All kinds of indignity.

All kinds or indignity, and the bitte est maker without passe, have Until 'tis a wonder the man isn't dead.

And ragged Polemians and all sorts of But against his accusers, And all his ab sers

As cool as a curumber, calm as a ghost,
Our enabaken Stanton has stuck to his post,
At his duties so various,
And so multiarious,
Never drooping, nor stopping, to blarney or beast
Till at length the results of his lab rs, we claim,
isfe him up to the top of the ladder of fame

Hit him up to the 1-p of the ladder of fame

As the North wind now blows,
As the record now shows,
As the record now shows,
The crushing deteats we have given our foce,
the any man, even for a moment, suppose,
That the man who has managed our armies out West,
And the se of the East, too, and all for the best—
He says to thus (seers), "the this," and 'its done;
To mother, "Go there," and straightway he is gone;
By whose combinations the rebels are floored.
An a matter of the se clears his way on the board,
Can this man, is our day of success, be ignored?
If he gots the curses,
Which the copperhead nurses,
For all our reverses.

Why should be, all why, we may ask, be denied
His claims, when the victories are all on our side?

His claims, when the victories are all on our side?

This fact we receive, and are glad to believe,
That, although bad (ellows may grumble and grieve,
That, although bad (ellows may grumble and grieve,
The public will learn, and the truth will appear
In hatery untrammelied, onelouded and clear—
That the man onto whom the clear Bonor is due,
For Gestysburg, Vicksburg, and Fort Hudson, soo,
In Stanton, whose pecaus may well claim the thanks
For the honors provided for Freide, Grant and Banks.
And the same may be said of the Charleston campaign,
Where Gillmore is destined new laurels to gain.
And the genius of Stanton the "rebe" will soon feel,
Not only at Charleston, but down at Mobio,
And at some other places which time will reveal.

King Joff. may feel badly,
And the opporthends saidy.
And Halleck, he's but the fifth wheet to the wagon,
A fussy old fedow, a sour old drag is,
Who issues his orders as they are Locreed
By Santon, just as the occasion may need.
The man who is destined to win to the race,
Againes his orders as they are Locreed
By Santon, just as the occasion may need.
The stanton, and as the occasion may need.

The Konstacky Education.

majorities at overly all the points hand from are start-ling over to themselves.

Bany of our people know not, and probably they will never know, what dreading owns they eached yeaterday by the erushing defeat of the distoyal candidates. We combes that we were decayly fearful of the result, for we know what was advantagen our opposents in some re-spects had it, the context. If they had triumphed, the genium of Kenfuccty might have shricted "root went woo!" But the danger is past. Truth and honor and patriotism are victorious. The diode of treason are dis-polled, and the pure bise sky, thick and glorious with start, is heading over us.

We shall hear no more about the withholding of the men and movely necessary to the prosecution of the war. The distoyality that has been to noisy and threatening is rebuled. It has received a lesson that it is not likely to forget during the rest of its brief days. Its inselent creat is bowed. Kentucky, deeply and betterly as she mourns this avrior war, will, in her own articagth and the attrent and may a merciful God grant Unit the time be short.

MEADE'S ARMY.

troops ecoupy Beverly Ford, thus the line of the Rappahanness

many son a mant. yesterday, as I had as ny fighting. There was, however, nothing la reparations. Everything is ready for an attack

dangerous than the grandet wound.
time for "King Jeff" to stop his
dictates of humanity, and practice
filtie portion of his army.

It is now five o'elock in the morning, and there are no indications of an attack. This position is too atrong, probably, for them to attempt it. General Lean odoubt intends that General Meade shall elack him this time, and upon ground of his own selection.

The morning is colm and beautiful, and the workmen already busy on the railway bridge. To-morrow or the next day the free here will again be morting on the south side of the Rappahamnock.

Hr. L. A. Hendrick's Despatch.

Whare are you going to?"

"Nowhere."
"Where do you expect to die when you go to!" I is
lired further, thinking it my term to indulge in oddie not levity of expression. "Nowhere," he responded, with like imm

where he has guards stationed, we met at one a virg-bride. She was married on the forenous of the day of troops arrived here, her husband being a capital, in it robel army. Here was quite a wedding perty, and if eath ities were progressing as imministry, who came it word "the Yankees are coming." The bridegroom, a companied by two fellow officers and three others, he ing the foar of Capitel Hill before their eyes, heati meguited their riseast, and were and

to be in ner all the second of the second of

rard is a graduate of West Point and a roust thorough and capable officer. For some time pant he has been to common of the Third brightle, Goneral Sylve' old division.

PAYMATTER COMPAN.

Paymasters are showing their pleasing countenances among the samps once more. Several have arrived and have commensed paying the froots. It is understood that all will be here in a few days.

The Havy.

Sauna, 50.—The frigate Salines proceeded up the Sound
via Hell Gate yesterday atterness, in ton of two tugs.

Granme City.—The gundeat Granite City left the Kavy

Yard yesterday evening.

Mixoo —The guneed Minge was faunched on the 6th inst. From the yard of D. Merchen, Jr., Bordentown, N. J. She is a side wheel steamer of 674 tone, and rates

changes in the list of efficers of this famous iron-slad, append a correct list up to July 81, 1863:—

append a correct list up to July 31, 1853...

Commander...Donald McN. Fairfax.

Acting Master and Escentive Officer...Plorre Girand.

Assistant Paymetter...J. Henry Sellman.

Acting Enrignu...Thoo. F. de Lace, Issae J. McKinley,

Geo. H. Avery...

Proprieers...Gecond Assistant, in charge, Charles A. Steart. Third Assistants, Goo. H. Greene, Wm. M. Berr, S.

Cushing Lane, Simon Rockweller.

VANDALIA...The United States sloop Vandalia. has been

ordered to proceed to Portamenth, N. H., where she will

be stationed as a receiving ship. She will be towed

to her station. The following his life of the collegers...

Acting Master Communication...TM. Gardner...

Rich, Jr.

REVENUE MARKER—Considerable solivity is mamily by the Treasury Department in Surrying forward-th new stemeer for the revenue marker service. These already inspected, and the recenting three will see alload. The following is a list of the revenue, marker their communities and stations—

Name.

Company of the Compan	STEED TO SECURE	TO THE PARTY NAMED IN	Charlena	STORY OF THE
Trucky		West Jan	Penales of	5000 Beer
- Chank	STREET, CARL	H740	Enstport	AVE TO
Dobben	Com	Wohnter	Portland.	1481 202
D00041	-	The second second	Marie Sales	*
Morris		Probability of the	District.	
1 10000	Capt.	Prest	.Newport.	
Campbell	T.Jour	. Morryman.	New Londo	Section 1
	988998N	Moliowa	Nam York	ALCOHOL:
Mismi	· · · · · · From	- Fee Care	WOM I OLE	
Cuamford	Capt	Carson	. New York.	
Mangabuck	Llou	Williago	Now York.	
Jackson	all the sales	Oresell	Baltimore	
Secretor	and all the second	The state of the s	Chimbre.	A STATE OF
Reroules	Lieu	- DUEGE	· Chamberra	and the same
Reliance	Capt	Dugan	. Chesapeake	A CONTRACTOR
Tiger	Capt	Jones	. Washington	S. F.
P. Allen	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	Glicar	Hometon D	March 1971
BR OK.	*****		· Hamilton W	Date A.
Agnosti	Oape	Ottinger	. North Caro	ar a
Forward		-	North Care	Section 1
Brown	Section 1	The second second	North Car	Annual Control
1 The Nauga	tnok still	lies at Three	z's Neck, -	Sere the
Alenater over			THE PERSON NAMED OF T	-

Boston, August 8, 1863.

Boston, August 8, 1863.

I remain there until further orders, as she has still two small rifles. Licetenant Waldron and the wounded seament rifles are in a sline. It appears that when the

Captail William L. Shi

Navy Yard.

ard of the United States ship Vermont at Port Roy Captain P. R. Fendali has been ordered to

Pirst Lieutemant William H. Ger, ter has been ordered oport for duty at the New York No. vy Yard. Pirst Lieutemant Frank Musroe than been ordered to b First Lie

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

WARRINGTON, August 8, 1868.

ons of foreign Powers are to be frue

by the rancorous antagonizing factions in Pennsylvi may be reconciled. Cameron and Forney, it is whise ed, have had high words about supporting Curting. Forney has o me out in an editorial for him, which of trasis strangely with his previous conspiracion to be

CAPTURE OF SUTLERS BY MOSBY'S GU

& DETECTIVE ACCIDENTALLY KILLED

While there is no difficulty in procuring for colored regiments, there is such a spin as that the Surgeon General is compelled

them. HAVAL OFFICE John Blake, of the United States Navy, who was ered on duty is June last, cannot be found. His last cial address was New York city. Fours are entertained in safety.

Lieutenant Commander Johnson, of the genbook Estab-disconnection of San-Louis Pass, July 13, of the schooser Excelsior; and Lieutenant Madison manding the gentlers.

can of Washington, for the accommon cope. These buildings are changer the beauth and healthier, underfill has force as your processing of personants, Wegin renote to day with the President on the secut coulies at take place between the mi alborities. The matter was referred by the overnor Pierpout and General Foster for a MAYAL CREME.

MESTARY COURT MARTIAL. artial, of which Brigadier Gas-

MEMITARY COURT MARTIAL.

A court martial, of which Reigndier General Stough in President, with assemble here on Menday morning, as glaven o'clock, to try such cases as worn'get undershed by the court martial of which Major General Middhaced was President, recently dissolved. Major General Middhaced was President, recently dissolved. Major Gaines in Getailed as Judge Advocate and Recorder.

PACHFEGATION OF THE STAIR INPLASES.

The Seperintendent of Indian Admiss in Unit writes here that, owing to the courty of General County and the forces under his command, most of the cribes in Utah have been pacified. It is agreed that presents shall be made to them by the government, and until they are received no written engagements shall be entered into. Persons offending on other side are to be given up. Hoptilities are to couse, and the past be forgotten. This line of policy is regarded as wise, is view particularly of the overland telegraph, the overland; mail, and the emigrand trains going to the Pacific slope. The provision that the past is to be forgotten is statemanilite and worthy of instance on a more solarged theatre.

No Rive at Sugar Grove, Po.
Burgate, August 5, 18th.
The report of a riot at Sugar Grove, Pountylephin, & a
Boax. There is no bruth in it whatever. He dead has,
of company in Forces compile.